

EUROPE IN ARMS

What England, France and Italy Propose to Do—The Sultan's Action.
LONDON, July 24.—The Observer to-day says: We understand that on Wednesday last

an ultimatum was sent to the sultan asking him to state within twelve hours whether he was willing to send troops to Egypt, and that it was upon the receipt of an evasive reply to

The Times this morning says the question of Turkish intervention is practically decided by the fact that an expedition cannot

be sent without denuding the distant provinces of Egypt, and leaving the garrison at Constantinople. DeFoy, a member of the council, conferring with the committee of the senate on the naval credit, declared that if the powers indirectly interested in the question of the Suez canal, the intervention of other powers in Egypt, France would leave England to act alone, and would confine herself to the protection of the canal alone. In the house of commons after the reading of the dispatches from the secretary of state for India, gave notice that to-morrow, or at the earliest opportunity, he will move that her majesty, having been advised by the council of India, that a military expedition from India be dispatched to Egypt, the house assents to the application of the Indian revenues to defray such expedition. Mr. Gladstone moved a vote of credit for strengthening the forces in Egypt, and proposed that three pence be added to the income tax for the latter half year. In the house of lords, Earl Granville made a statement in connection with the motion for a vote of credit in the house of commons, and in the house of commons. Earl Granville said the government was without information as to whether the sultan intended to send troops to Egypt. Earl Granville confirmed the statement that the government had no objection to the action of Italy, in measures for the protection of the Suez canal.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

General Sir E. B. Hamley has been appointed Lieutenant-General G. H. S. Willis and Major-General Sir E. B. Hamley to command the first and second divisions, the duke of Connaught to command a brigade of the Guards, and General Sir Gerald Creagh to command the third division. Major-General Sir E. B. Hamley will command the fourth division, Major-General Sir E. B. Hamley will command the second, third and fourth brigades, respectively. Drury Lowe will command the cavalry.

IN THE INTERIOR.

The Occupation of Port Said—Great Mortality in Cairo.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch received at the Exchange telegraph company from Alexandria says it is rumored that an English French occupation of Port Said is projected. According to the same source, Cairo there are 8,000 starving, penniless people camping in the desert. There is great mortality among them. It is rumored that the French marines have disembarked at Port Said, but its impossible to verify the rumor, there being no telegraphic communication. Yesterday the British cruiser off Rosetta, to reconnoiter, but did not approach within firing distance. The fort has fifteen guns mounted. On the

appearance of the Bittern the men stood to the guns, but did not fire. At Aboukir there

was a large number of guns and men. A flag of truce was flying, but the troops were landed nevertheless. The troops were armed with fearful anarchy. Atrocities equal to any ever perpetrated in Europe are committed with impunity. Two Germans at Tulki, who had been sheltered by the station master until the British troops arrived, were shot on entering the train, their heads held over the carriage door and their throats cut. Another Christian was placed on the rails and an engine run to and over his body. The British Consul at Alexandria states that 85 Europeans were tortured, disembowelled and torn to pieces, and that women were violated and tortured. The soldiers participated in the massacres. Refugees from Cairo and the interior bring the news of the horrible massacres at Tanta, Damietta and elsewhere. Rear Admiral Haskins has written to the English consul at Arabi urging him to impress upon the authorities the necessity of stopping the massacres. The British Consul at Egypt at Arabi Pasha's new government has issued a proclamation stating that every native molesting Christians will be shot. It is believed that this is a mere form to cover the truth, and that they hereafter fall into our hands.

FIGHTING FOR WATER,
Efforts to Supply the People with Water—Condensing

Brackish Water.
ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—No water has been supplied to the public since noon yesterday. Aerial steamers will pump all the cotton presses to be used in condensing water. News has the following dispatch: "Alexandria, July 23.—The staff of the water works are hard at work cleaning the Roman cisterns for the storage of water. It is a race between the falling level of the canal and the scantless energy of the English engineers. If only water enough can be stored to tide over another day, the Nile inundation will probably sweep away Arabi's dyke or flush around and all will be well. Arabi is rushing the country in front of his intrenchments to provide for the civil population. The chief engineer of the Bittern has been placed in charge of the steam cotton works, where, with five boilers and two tanks, it will be able to condense one hundred tons of water daily from the wells of brackish water."

AN EMBARGOED SPY.

Discovery of the Plans by Which Arabi Has Been Guided.

LONDON, July 14.—The mail steamer from Constantinople, which arrived here this a. m., has been embargoed, and her captain arrested on suspicion that he was conveying letters to Arabi Pasha. The steamer is guarded by four steam launches from the British fleet. Ragheb, being the second officer of the steamer, was arrested. Documents were found upon him and upon the ship, which were taken by an agent of Arabi Pasha for carrying communications between him and the palace and the Pan-Islamic committee at Constantinople. Ragheb was taken before the tribunal, and upon being promised leniency if he fully confessed, gave a full and true list of the persons with whom Arabi Pasha was connected. The list includes the names of several influential persons at Constantinople. Ragheb also gave a list of Arabi's confederates in Egypt. A cypher letter to Arabi was found upon him.

A Baby Thrown Thirty Feet Without Injury.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 24.—At the New Windsor, on the Newburg branch of the Erie railroad, last evening, a baby, about one year old, and two women and five children were struck by a locomotive and the occupants were more or less injured. It is believed, however, that none received fatal injuries. A babe a few months old was thrown thirty feet away and except being stunned for a few minutes was unharmed.

The Whipping-Post in Canada.
TORONTO, Ont., July 24.—Word has been received from Ottawa remitting part of the sentence against School Teacher Chute, who made improper proposals to a female pupil. He was ordered to receive forty lashes—twenty of which he got and the balance are emitted.

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A Wild Kumor.
By cable to the Boston Globe.

CAIRO, July 21.—It is reported that Arabi is preparing to cut the Nile dykes, and that the greatest flood ever witnessed is likely to take place about August 7. An inundation of the whole country is feared.

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, or \$2 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 25, 1882.

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states today, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly northerly, stationary or higher temperature, stationary pressure.

Just now anything about Georgia's new railroads is particularly interesting. Major Temple can speak with authority for the Georgia Pacific, and his account of the progress of that enterprise will be found surprising by those who do not know how much is already done.

It is safe to say that henceforth white doctors will be wary of treating Klamath Indians, since one who failed to cure an Indian boy was shot for his failure, making a new and original application of the saying "kill or cure." Some quacks offer their nostrums for sale, "no cure no cash," but the Indian motto seems to be if you don't cure you will be killed.

It is not generally known that an official of the United States is a slaveholder. Such is the case, however, according to Mr. J. Bayley in the Anti-Slavery Reporter of June 15th. He says: "I was sorry to find that at Luxor, Mustapha Aga and the American and German consuls, all natives, were also slaveholders." The name of our representative at Luxor is Ali Mourad, and by this time he probably is with Arabi Bey or else getting out of his way as fast as possible.

PRESIDENT SMITH, of Dalton, is a close observer, and his pithy sentences are pregnant with the best of advice to farmers. He makes an excellent point in saying that to charge that the southern people are lazy is false; that they do work hard but their work does not count because they do not keep posted as to the world's wants; as to the laws of supply and demand. Some of these days that will all be changed and the day is not far distant, for the people learn with great rapidity.

Three firms of Atlanta architects have in hand orders for over three hundred thousand dollars worth of buildings; all but one being private residences. This great amount is hardly a fifth—according to the best estimates—of the amount to be spent this year. In another column will be found the first of several comprehensive recapitulations of the improvements which show how firm is the prosperity of our city. The main thing to be noticed is that very little if any of the improvement is undertaken for speculative purposes.

Gold, silver, lead, graphite, asbestos, iron, copper, mica, marble like that of Carrara, perfect water power, grand soil for agriculture; where else in the world except Georgia can all this wealth be found? Yet it is actually here, and one little line of railroad in northeastern Georgia runs through it all. When, by repeated publication, the facts become familiar then the capitalist will make his appearance and begin to develop its field. The truth of the matter is, if Georgia had a "boom" or man to talk up and write up her attractions, as Dakota and other western territories and states have, immigration would come south and not go west.

SHORTER college receives a large benefaction, as was to have been expected, from the estate of the late Colonel Alfred Shorter, of Rome. A cash bequest of \$5,000 is made, and \$40,000 in stocks and bonds; the larger sum to be used as an endowed fund for reducing tuition and helping poor students. This amount, with the Charles McDonald Brown fund, makes very nearly \$100,000 given within a few days to help education in Georgia. The examples are good ones for charitably disposed rich men to imitate. The more good colleges we have, and good schools, the more real wealth, capital, prosperity and culture will be added to our state to make it still more prominent in the south than it is now.

TOM HARDEMAN'S CANDIDACY. If Colonel Thomas Hardeman, the democratic candidate for congressman-at-large, were not sure of the nature and extent of the estimation in which he is held by the people of Georgia, he might be disturbed by the intimation which has been prominently made that he does not owe his nomination to "long and distinguished services," or to "exalted qualifications, personal or intellectual," but he will probably be less moved by the statement than the most lukewarm of his friends. To say the least, the intimation is a very ungracious one. It is unjust to the people, it is unjust to the party, it is unjust to Colonel Hardeman. He was nominated over all competitors for the same reason that made Mr. Stephens the almost unanimous nominee of the convention, namely, because he was the choice of an overwhelming majority of the representatives of the people of Georgia. He was commended to the convention and the people it represented not less by his long and distinguished services in behalf of the democratic party of the state than by his exalted qualifications, personal and intellectual. He was commended to the people and to the convention by his patriotism, by his generous attitude, by the intelligence with which he has labored in behalf of his party, and by his devotion to the best interests of Georgia. He was commended to the people and the convention by his willingness to abide the decision of the representatives of the people. We are not giving an analysis of his popularity, but only a few of the causes that led to his

nomination and the enthusiasm with which it was received.

The intimation to which we have alluded is not in the direction of democratic harmony, because it is not only unjust to Colonel Hardeman, but an attack upon the convention and every member thereof, for the nomination for congressman-at-large was unanimous and enthusiastic. At the same time, it will not disturb democratic harmony. This is the year of jubilee, so far as the harmony of the democratic party of Georgia is concerned, and not the least element of that harmony is the fact that the people will have an opportunity to send Tom Hardeman to congress, where he will serve his state not only worthily, but brilliantly.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

Every intelligent democratic voter in Georgia has recently had an opportunity to discover precisely what independentism means. Every charge made by THE CONSTITUTION as to the intentions of the independent office-seekers has been established, every prediction verified, every fear confirmed. When these office-seekers, who had previously been making large capital out of their democracy, publicly advertised their purpose to unite themselves with the fragments of the republican party in this state under the leadership of the lieutenants of a stalwart administration, they substantiated the charges made by THE CONSTITUTION and other democratic journals that any attempt to disrupt or destroy the democratic organization must necessarily lead to the restoration of republican rule. In Georgia, for instance, it is only possible to destroy the democratic party by a coalition of the so-called independent elements with the republicans. The moment the people discovered this to be the programme of the independent leaders, that moment put an end to independentism in Georgia as a local issue.

But the coalitionists are only partially disheartened. A desperate attempt is making on the part of the administration and other republican authorities to destroy all hopes of a democratic victory in 1884 by means of a largely increased republican majority in congress. Wherever there is the smallest opportunity to advance the cause of republicanism by aiding the independents, there will the contribution box be emptied. Funds will be sent into Georgia and into every other southern state where there is the remotest possibility of democratic disintegration. The outlook for republicanism throughout the country is gloomy, but some desperate campaign work will be inaugurated in the southern states. The following extract from an editorial in the Washington National Republican, the organ of the administration, is interesting in this connection. The readers of THE CONSTITUTION will perceive that it is in the nature of a confession as well as a warning. Unless the south is divided, unless the democratic party in such states as Georgia is demoralized by the election of independents to congress in some of the districts, the republicans have no hope of carrying the country in 1884. This is the extract: "The north is divided. Republicanism cannot again prevail over a solid south. Wisdom invites us to such a course as will put republicans and liberals shoulder to shoulder in the fall elections. The pretty talk about 'maintaining the integrity of the republican organization' in the south will be small consolation for the election of a bourgeois house this year, and a bourgeois president in 1884. We had better maintain the integrity of a republican form of government, which can only be done by a union of its friends against its bourgeois enemies. Upon the general willingness to do this, the election this year, of a house of representatives in general accord with the republican party appears to us to depend."

The foregoing will bear several careful readings. It is significant. The independent leaders have shown that they were willing to coalesce with the most disreputable republicans in Georgia to secure the attention and aid of an administration avowedly inimical to the best interests of Georgia. They have shown that it is their desire and purpose to destroy the democratic party of Georgia. Now, then, what do the honest voters of the state propose to do about it?

WHAT with denouncing the machine and contributing to it at the same time, the republican reformers are becoming hopelessly confused. We have observed that this confusion usually occurs during election years and the result is that the reformers employ a missionary like Hubbell to baptize them in the faith. There is nothing in this world quite as sweet and as pretty as a reform republican.

SOME of Mr. Stephens's more ferocious opponents are evidently about to retire from politics. This would, no doubt, be a very timely move, for when the politicians get in the way of the people, they are apt to be run over. This is the trouble now. The people were for Mr. Stephens and they had their way.

It is now stated that Bancroft Davis was driven out of the state department for sending an unauthorized dispatch to our minister at Madrid. Davis had an odorous connection with certain Spanish claims—was the dispatch in relation to these? Let Mr. Whittishus stand up and report.

Or one popular snake stories going the rounds of our exchanges, seven are from the Georgia samples collected by THE CONSTITUTION. This speaks well for our progress since the war. In the matter of solid democratic and reliable snake-stories Georgia still the empire state of the sunny south.

The intimation of a contemporary that the recent state convention was composed of pimps and bachelors is not a graceful way of adding to democratic harmony. Nevertheless, the aforesaid harmony is strong and solid, and a few intimations, more or less, will not disturb it.

THE khedive has issued a proclamation deposing Arabi Bey. This is very funny. If there were no Englishmen in Egypt, Colonel A. Bey would lose no time in deposing the khedive. It is a pity these tried warriors can't get an opportunity to give each other a diff.

MR. CHARLES W. SPARKS, of Easton, will shortly take charge of the Swainsboro Herald. Mr. Sparks has had some experience in journalism, and his sprightly individuality will make the Herald still more attractive.

THE Albany News and Advertiser, which opposed Mr. Stephens early and late, put up his name and proposes to be one of the biggest ducks on the bosom of the lake. Editor McIntosh is for harmony.

EDITORIAL COMMENT, of the Valdosta Times, is inclined to paint a little at present, but, for all that, he will whiff in and do good work for the party whenever there is any necessity for it.

THE harmonious in the convention was no surprise to us. The truth is, when a number of Jeffersonian democrats get together, they are bound to have a harmonious time.

GEORGIA'S motto, "I am going to the Lord," has been trumpeted around ever since the days that New England swapped rum for "niggers."

It is such an easy matter for the coalition to hold

one of its little caucuses that perhaps the newspaper reporters have missed its latest.

There are thousands and thousands of republicans in this country who believe that their party is "going to the Lord."

The harmony of the democratic party in Georgia ought to have its effect on all the southern states. The skillful is peculiarly a Georgia weapon. Hereafter no candidate will be without his skill.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEORGE T. DUNN and family, of Ocala, Fla., are spending some time at the Markham.

A NEW YORK paper assures us that the president will entertain extensively next winter.

COLUMBUS W. CLARK, general superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, is at the Kimball.

COLUMBUS JAMES R. OGDEN, the popular passenger agent of the consolidated lines of the Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, is at the Kimball.

JUDITH TORRICE is said to have cleared the comfortable sum of \$30,000 from the sale of "The Fool's Errand."

EDWARD EVERETT HALE's son is learning how to be a mechanic in a machine shop at Taunton, Massachusetts.

MAJOR CABEL, BRECKINRIDGE, chief engineer of the Alabama and Great Southern railroad, has quarters at the Kimball.

EX-SENATOR BYRNE, of Pennsylvania, has presented the public a volume of Judge Jere Black's literary compositions.

MISS ELLYN BOOTS, a Georgia young lady, is reported in the society press to be the special admirer of young Master Arthur.

MR. TRACY's principal occupation is said to be the inspection of his new house, at which he is ably assisted by Mr. John Bigelow.

CHARLES ANDERSON says that he intends to bring to this country Swedenborg's little summer house, which is the only relic of him remaining in Sweden.

THE Arkansas Traveler's aged, colored person says: "My idea of de better world is what dar election got on all de time, case den de white folks is allers perlight."

OSCAR WILDE, who never met Forepaugh's \$30,000 beauty, pronounced Miss Abigail Allen, of Montgomery, Alabama, the most beautiful young lady he had met in the United States.

The French railroad companies are said to charge \$200 a year for running and keeping in order private railroads, such as those of Mr. Mackey and Baroness Rothschild, who of course pay, too, for the building of the carriage.

RUFUS HATCH says: "I was one of a corps of engineers that did the first day's work that was ever done on a railroad in Wisconsin. I held on to the hind end of the chain and stopped it at the 100 foot mark. That is the way I commenced engineering."

PERHAPS the most amusing spectacle witnessed in the senate chamber from day to day, when he is in his seat, is Wood Pulp Miller, of New York, endeavoring to put on the airs of a statesman. He tries to look wise and proves that he is just the reverse.

Those who are not familiar with the facilities at the command of the newspaper man will wonder how the Paris correspondent of the Chicago Times discovered that "Madame De Lesseps coasts herself to the last point of human endurance, and seeks to understand her other one woman garment of spun silk, fitting to the figure from throat to ankles tight to the skin."

EX-GOVERNOR STANFORD's famous breeding and training farm on the Southern Pacific railroad, forty miles from San Francisco, comprises about 2,000 acres and is provided with everything which a horse could possibly desire. The stable proper covers an area of more than 3,000 feet in length and 150 feet in breadth and furnishes accommodations for 500 horses, in whose care seventy-five men are employed.

The khedive's wife, the vice-queen, as she is called, is a daughter of El Hamid Pasha, and grand-daughter of the famous Abbas Pasha. She is a beautiful and cultivated woman, who tenderly loves her husband and her four children, and takes an active part in the education of the latter. The khedive, Abbas, and his brother are taught by a Swiss pedagogue, and the little girls are under the care of an English nurse.

JURSON WALCOTT, on being sent to the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania on a twelve years' sentence, swore that he would never do any more in the prison. Although subjected to all the allowable punishments, such as a bread and water diet and confinement in a dark cell, he adhered to his determination. Had he been tractable, the system of rehabilitation for good behavior would have shortened his term to less than ten years. He has just been discharged, fat, healthy and boastful of his success in having his own way.

The democrats of western New York are "talking up" Hon. Grover Cleveland as a candidate for governor. He is a lawyer, forty-five years of age, and is at present mayor of the city of Buffalo, having been elected by a majority of some eight thousand over the regular republican candidate. He is well known to the people of the state, and his nomination would be a republican majority of from three to five thousand, this would seem to indicate that Mr. Cleveland is most popular where he is best known, which is one good guarantee of his availability as a candidate.

The story of Mrs. Lincoln writing, when a young girl, a letter in which she expressed a determination to become the wife of a president, is confirmed by the production of the document, now in the possession of General Preston, of Lexington, Ky. It was addressed to her father, the late Governor Wickliffe, and contained a playful description of the gawky young Lincoln, to whom she was betrothed. She said: "But I mean to make him president of the United States all the same. You will see that, as I always told you, I will yet be the president's wife."

CURRENT COMMENT.

Republican Civil Service Reformers.

Millions for Robeson and two percent for tribute to the motto of the congressional republican committee.

The Eagle screams in the West.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The other nations can all quit work and go to fighting if they are so inclined. Missouri and Kansas can feed the world this year.

Consolation for the Independents.

Macon Telegraph.

When congress adjourns Emory Speer will begin his canvass of the ninth district for himself and Mr. Stephens. Both of them will carry the district overwhelmingly.

Paris That Pan-Old.

Editorial Correspondence Columbus Times.

Henry Grady may be a "prophet" now, yet the son of a prophet, but as a gatherer of and compiler of political facts, THE CONSTITUTION has no peer in the state. Its facilities are unequalled, and then its editors are conscientious enough to give them to the people. When THE CONSTITUTION has felt the pulse of the people their prognostications may be depended on, for "Grady's" facts always pan out golden seeds of truth. Vile results of state conventions of 1880 and 1882.

The State Ticket.

Coffee County Gazette.

Our fight against Mr. Stephens is over, since the people have decided to support him. He is a splendid specimen of a Georgian and southerner, physically and mentally.

New York Star.

The Post considers that the nomination of Mr. Stephens in Georgia has arisen from a "desire on the part of the democracy to decorate a man of whom Georgia is proud with a farewell honor of the highest rank." Right, Mr. Schurz. He will make one of the best governors Georgia ever knew.

Griffin Sun.

While Mr. Stephens was not the choice of the Sun, and while we did all we could to prevent his nomination, we were not in the least bit prejudiced, and if a light of any consequence shall be made upon him, shall use our every influence in his behalf. His election is assured, no matter who may oppose him.

South Georgia Clarion.

Now that the convention of the people has seen fit to nominate Mr. Stephens, the Clarion will sup-

port him with all its energy. The convention nominated Hon. Thomas Hardeman for congressman-at-large. In this selection we most heartily concur. No man more noble, more patriotic, more devoted to Georgia than Thomas Hardeman.

Galveston News.

The democratic state convention of Georgia, sitting at Atlanta, has just swept out from the Georgia democratic household the last remnant of that piece of superstitious rubbish known as the two-thirds rule, and given its indorsement to the common-sense plan of conducting all party business of a decisive character under the majority rule.

St. Louis Republican.

It is not safe to predict anything about that marvel of physical endurance, Alexander H. Stephens, but his chances are that his term in the executive chair will conclude the political honors of his distinguished and eventful career. There can be no doubt of his election, and the people of Georgia will do well in the honor they confer upon this man, and his coadjutors, who in all the country has left of the days when we had statesmen in congress and giants in public life.

Macon Sunday Graphic.

Now that the decision of the democratic convention has been made known, and Mr. Stephens is the regular nominee of the party, there is, properly, but one course to pursue, that of acquiescence, whatever the cause may be. The object of the convention of individuals, to such possible degree prior to its assembly, while holding that all men within the party are entitled to their opinions to be expressed and sought to be enforced by everything of honorable effort and influence, we are free to say that the democratic party, as a whole, and the action of all democrats will be consistent as supporting its nominee, and that no single one of them will fail to do his duty as against the opposition by whatever name they may be presented or under whatever flag they may fly.

Detroit Free Press.

The independent gun in Georgia has been most effectively spiked by the nomination by the regular democratic party of Mr. Stephens. The opponents of Mr. Stephens claimed that he would not get the nomination, but the substantial fact is that the nomination has been made, and even without the abrogation of the two-thirds rule he would have triumphantly carried the convention. The old rule of the democratic party, which attempted to trade upon Mr. Stephens' fame and popularity, and held out the nomination for sale to the highest bidder, has been abandoned. Mr. Stephens, however, declined to accept the nomination, and the democratic party has started for him taken up by the regulars, and the result is that Mr. Stephens will be landed in the governor's chair. As the independent gun has been spiked, there is no longer any danger for them now, consistently, but to support him. No difference in the result, Mr. Stephens will be elected governor by an overwhelming majority.

IN GENERAL.

SINCE January 1 of the present year 23,945 Chinese have been landed in San Francisco.

In Japan more folks are born than die; last year there were 99,000 new comers and only 60,000 deaths. Japanese women don't object to having a large family.

The republican campaign committee have levied 2 percent on the entire pay-roll of the public service, with the exception of pensioners and those Indians drawing annuities.

A NEWSPAPER has been born in Bismarck, D. T., with the name of The City Hammer, and is going for a living in the most vigorous manner. "Vim, vigor, virility and victory."

The total number of foreigners landed at Castle Garden since January 1 up to date, inclusive, is 296,775. During the same period in 1881 260,677 aliens arrived here, showing an excess this year of 36,098. The arrivals since July 1 are 18,849. Monday four steamships arrived, with 1,135 immigrants.

A SPECIAL system of mortgaging farms is used in Switzerland. A farmer may borrow of an official book showing their order. If he fails to pay, the mortgagee is to be found for him by the bottom of the list of debtors, and calling on each in his order to assume all the debts and maintain the mortgage. The mortgagee is to be found for him by the bottom of the list of debtors, and calling on each in his order to assume all the debts and maintain the mortgage.

It is said that the smell of paint in a chamber or living room may be got rid of in this manner: Slice a few onions and place them in a pail of water in the center of the room; close the doors, leave the window open a little, and in a few hours the disagreeable smell will have almost gone. Another method is to place a handful of hay into a pail of water, and let it stand in the newly painted room over night.

STYLES in dogs: The prevailing style of dog for this season will not be changed in any marked degree. The window dress dog continues to continue in favor among young women who have been crossed in love and have the dyspepsia. A favorite style of dog has a princess nose and is excited over the disappearance of two children of Cyrill Belanger, a farmer of that place. The father last saw them on Sunday afternoon, near the edge of the woods, and, according to his own story, ordered them home. The children were three or four hundred people searching for the lost children. The search has been vain, and now Belanger is suspected by the neighbors that the statement is false. The priests of the parishes of St. Lin and St. Louis turned out the people of both parishes and searched for the children. The children were found and the children have been murdered there. The father last saw them on Sunday afternoon, near the edge of the woods, and, according to his own story, ordered them home. 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ON THE TRAIN.

ABOUT THE PROGRESS OF ATLANTA'S RAILROADS.

Major R. H. Temple, Chief Engineer of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, gives some interesting details about the condition and prospects of the road to the Mississippi.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.
On the Train, July 23.—Moving toward Spanish mackerel and blue fish, of Morehead city, I met Major R. H. Temple on the train, and as usual have some good news for the people of Georgia.

Major Temple is the chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Georgia Pacific. This is the most important railroad in the South, and the state and there has been in the public mind some doubt as to the earnestness with which it is being pushed forward. Major Temple had definite information on this point. He said:

"I received orders today to push things forward with rapidity, and before I left issued orders to cover my instructions."

"How far do your trains run from Atlanta now?"
"We run to Villa Rica, thirty-eight miles. We have ironed to finish eight more miles. We will have this from down in a week. I have information that by the time this iron is laid more miles will be here, so that we can go straight ahead."

"How long will it be before you get to Anniston?"
"We will be there by the 1st of November, unless the road is received to-day are changed, and I have no idea they will be. You see, we have forty-five miles now finished at this end. At the other end we have four miles finished and the crosses to the road-bed. Between these points the most of the grading is done, and we have about seven hundred men at work. I can have trains running between Atlanta and Anniston by the 1st of November, easily."

"Then forty people have been working steadily all along?"
"Yes, indeed. It is true that, for certain reasons which I do not pretend to construe, we have not built the road as rapidly as roads have been built. We have, however, been pushing steadily ahead, and really have much more work done than the public comprehends. We have kept a large force of men at work since the day we first started, and the road between Anniston and Atlanta is now nearly finished and trains can be running by November 1st."

"What about the line from Atlanta to the Mississippi?"
"That is rapidly assuming shape. It is a total distance of 400 miles. Of this we have 105 miles actually laid with iron and ready for the trains. In a week's time this will be raised to 116 miles ironed and finished. We have over 175 miles of actually finished and much more nearly done. We have just finished locating the line from Anniston westward, and are now ready to put on a large force of hands."

"What is the financial condition of the company?"
"I am not the man to answer that, but the facts answer. It has 116 miles of road ironed and 200 miles more graded and 200 more located, and it does not owe a cent. It has never issued a bond and has paid cash. Our company has \$3,000,000 stock. On this it has called fifty per cent, which gave us \$1,500,000 of cash. With this we have done our work and paid for it. With this much road built, and a large amount of valuable city property all paid for and unencumbered, the company will certainly have no trouble in securing all the money it needs. You may rest perfectly sure that nothing will stop or impede the completion of the road to the Mississippi. As far as Anniston is concerned, that is already in sight."

"How does the country through which the Georgia Pacific passes look?"
"I have built a great many roads but I have never seen anything like it. The general condition of the routes are almost incredible. For example, it pierces a territory through which there is not another east and west line for 200 miles. It therefore commands an enormous strip of country without competition. There are five railroad running north and south through this line between Anniston and the Mississippi, and will of course feed it. Such a country as it runs through! After leaving Atlanta we strike the splendid Tallapoosa timber fields. Then we enter the Coosa coal fields, then the Cahaba and then the Black Warrior. Emerging from these we enter that wonderfully rich Yazoo delta that can produce of itself the entire cotton crop of America."

"You can get some idea," he went on to say, "of the value of coal and iron freights to a road when I tell you that one single iron furnace or coal mine will pay more in freights than an entire agricultural county. For instance, the town of Anniston alone pays over \$50,000 a year in freights. I am confident that the mineral region that we travel over will be filled with mines and furnaces within a very few years. Atlanta can, to a great extent, command and profit by this development if she only chooses to do so."

"Atlanta will make a very important part in your system?"
"I should say so. The growth of Atlanta is a marvel to me. In any direction and in any department it is a continual surprise. I have been in the city just a year, and it would surprise you if I were to mention the improvements I have noted even in my short stay. It will be a very important factor with us. Why, there is one institution just outside of Atlanta that now very nearly pays the expenses of our trains to Villa Rica—the brick works of B. G. Lockett & Co. We frequently haul fifteen car loads of brick per day for them. This makes 60,000 brick per day, and can make 100,000. This is but a sample of what Atlanta can do with single enterprises if they are only encouraged."

"THE RAILROADS. A CERTAINTY."
"What about the belt road you propose to build?"
"That is all right. We have just finished laying the right of way, and the route is all located. It will leave the Air-Line road at the six-mile post and strike our new road at the three-mile post. It will cross the Peachtree road at Rosedale farm, very near the house. This road can be built in three months, and will be a great help to Atlanta. It will make our route absolutely independent."

Major Temple is an experienced builder, and knows what he is talking about. He built the Richmond and Allegheny, 201 miles, in fourteen months, and the Georgia Pacific may be expected to "hum" under his direction if Major Johnston will only see that the money is forthcoming. His common sense presentation of the case will convince any one that the road must be finished without delay. There are no sort of circumstances that can stop a road of which 116 miles is virtually finished and paid for, and for which the company does not owe a dollar. By the way Major Temple told me the day I left that he would put a train through to Rome on the 18th of August. He is building around the tunnel for temporary trains until the boring is finished. Really our railroads are doing as well as could be expected.

THE RAILROADS.

The Southern Lines—The Greenwood and Atlanta, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 17.—It is thought that there will be a majority of the stockholders of the Georgia Pacific railroad at the adjourned meeting in August, in favor of accepting the offer of merging with the Memphis and Charleston secured control of the company they proposed to break the lease to the East Tennessee if possible, but since that time there has been a number of legal divisions both south and west that the directors of a railroad company have power to execute a valid lease without consulting the stockholders. Finding themselves blocked in this direction, the directors thought it was better to go into partnership and merge their stock with that of the East Tennessee, rather than be at their mercy under the provisions of the lease, which required them to turn over the surplus earnings of the leased road for dividends upon its capital stock. The meeting came at

an opportune time for the lessee company, for their stock was at a decided discount. The Memphis and Charleston, which controls by far the largest part of the East Tennessee stock, had found the New York, Chicago and St. Louis a heavier load than they could readily carry, and was obliged at that time to throw overboard a large number of shares of their stock.

The Memphis and Charleston stock, since then, however, they have negotiated a loan of \$7,000,000 through J. & W. Seligman, who paid over the money on Saturday last, and this will give them ample funds with which to finance and equip that road. The East Tennessee road has earned within 10 per cent as much as for the first half of 1881, in spite of the heavy floods and a falling off of about 50 per cent in the cotton trade. The Memphis and Charleston has also earned within 12 per cent as much gross and ten per cent net of last year's figures. All the old iron has also been taken out of the track, so that all the rails are either new steel or new iron, and all the bridges have been renewed. Meanwhile progress is making on the line to the Central Kentucky, with which the East Tennessee has a perpetual contract, which will give a through route to Cincinnati in connection with the Cincinnati Southern. Under all the circumstances the friends of the road look for a rapid and merited advance in its securities as soon as the effect of the crops is felt upon the earnings, an advance sufficient to double the present value of the Memphis and Charleston stock when exchanged for East Tennessee securities.

The Richmond and Danville, during the first six months, has done the largest six months' business it ever did, but the rates were lower on account of a falling off of 60 per cent in the cotton freights and the comparatively small traffic in fertilizers. Usually there is a heavy business in fertilizers up to the middle of May. This year the business was all over by the 1st of April, as will be shown by the crop reports, which say that the use of fertilizers has been much smaller than usual. Nevertheless the company has earned about 5 per cent net in the first half of the year, and it has brilliant prospects for the rest of the year. The extent of their work was seriously hampered for want of equipment, but this year they have fully one thousand more freight cars, sixty or seventy engines, in addition to the equipment of last year, and they will be able to handle all the business that is offered. The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta has done about the same as last year, and the Columbia and Greenville has earned about 5 per cent on the preferred stock for the half year, but it is not expected that a dividend will be declared until the end of the fiscal year in October.

GREENWOOD AND ATLANTA.
From the Atlanta Argus.

After the adjournment of the democratic club last Saturday a meeting was called to consider the practicability of building a rail road from Greenwood to Atlanta via Abbeville, Elberton and Atlanta. Professor S. P. Bozzer, in a charming and entertaining speech, presented the many reasons making the building of such a road necessary to the furthering of our affairs, and spoke encouragingly of the bright prospects in view in the hands of the people going to work with energy and determination to build the road. A road running from Greenwood to Atlanta would place our town in the enjoyment of advantages that could not be attained by any other route. Columbia would be nearer Atlanta by thirty-eight miles, and Spartanburg would be nearer by twelve miles, over the Greenwood, Laurens and Spartanburg road. With the road built to Atlanta, we then could turn our eyes toward the east, and build a connecting link on to Winnsboro, Camden, Florence and Wilmington. With the building of this road, and the extension of the Western link of the Augusta and Knoxville, and the completion of the Savannah Valley Atlanta would then have a competing line to Augusta. Professor Bozzer spoke about thirty minutes, and commanded strict attention while he dwelt on the various points which he suggested in connection with the proposed enterprise. The road can be built, and our people should awake to the importance of the scheme. The suggestion was made that the road be styled "The Greenwood, Atlanta and Pacific railroad." A committee on charter was appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. K. Blake and Professor S. P. Bozzer, of Greenwood, and Messrs. L. W. Perren and L. W. White, of Abbeville. Another meeting to further consider this grand enterprise will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Adams, of the next democratic meeting.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.
From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There was no meeting of the directors of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wolfe, the representative of the Erlanger syndicate, arrived in the city in the morning. Mr. Cook, president of the road, was expected to arrive in the afternoon, after which Mr. Cook went out for several hours on business. That the quarterly dividend will be passed to-day hardly admits of a doubt. Were there certainty of getting the \$200,000 of the security bonds which were asked for the \$300,000 worth of "betterments" made by the road, the \$300,000 of bonds were deposited as security for the making of all the betterments needed, amounting to about \$200,000 in all, and can only be withdrawn in even sums, proportion of security for proportion of betterments made. The \$200,000 of betterments is one-third of the cost of the road, and the \$300,000 of the security deposited is \$50,000 and that is all the C. N. O. and T. P. is entitled to on the release account. The expenses of the road, including the cost of the betterments, are so much in excess of its earnings that there are no means left for dividends, and so, as we said before, the quarterly one will probably be passed.

THE RAILROADS. A CERTAINTY.
The Railway Age, in its June report of railroad construction, notes the completion of 104 miles of the Georgia Pacific road. This line is an extension of the Richmond and Danville system, westward from Atlanta, the principal objective point at present being Birmingham and the Alabama coal fields. It penetrates an exceedingly productive section of the south not now supplied with transportation facilities, and affording direct transportation from the coal mines in the West to the consuming markets in the south. This line will not only prove a valuable acquisition to the Danville system as an extension and feeder of its through line, but it will prove an individual enterprise has in itself superior merit, and will no doubt prove a paying investment.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.
New York, July 18.—The directors of the Louisville and Nashville railway company held a special meeting to-day to consider the payment of a semi-annual dividend for the half year ending July 30. They were in session several hours and decided to pass the dividend. The following statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, which was presented to the meeting:

Gross earnings	\$1,183,828
Operating expenses	\$784,540
Net from traffic	439,788
Other incomes	22,588
Total	\$4,792,856

Fixed charges	\$8,714,540
Taxes	399,660
Total fixed charges and taxes	4,054,200
Balance	\$78,156

Deduct dividend February 10, 1882	\$543,900
Possible loss in Georgia railway lease	117,000
Total	\$654,900

Balance carried forward \$81,256
From the Richmond State.

General John B. Gordon and Mr. George W. Perkins, of the Georgia Pacific road, are in London for the purpose of negotiating \$3,000,000 of the Georgia Pacific railroad bonds. They had not closed their negotiations when last heard from by the directors of the Richmond and West Point Terminal company, of this city, which controls the Georgia Pacific road, but the matter was progressing favorably, and friends of this enterprise feel confident that the bonds will be disposed of at satisfactory

figures. And when this is done, the road will be pushed forward rapidly to completion.

The Richmond and Danville goes back into the Southern railway and steamship pool, the claims of the road as a Western line having been recognized.

From the New York Mail and Express.
The new line from Atlanta to Chattanooga will enter competition with the Western and Atlantic road, which earned \$1,800,000 last year. The new road is expected to earn \$1,250,000 which will add \$200,000 to the net revenues of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia company. The system must earn \$2,900 per mile to pay fixed charges and 6 per cent on the income bonds, which was last year. Impairment feeders have been added this year, and it is expected that a dividend on the preferred stock will be earned.

General Manager Fink is in this city making arrangements for all rail line from New York to Memphis and to New Orleans over the Pennsylvania and Shenandoah Valley roads.

CHANDLER IN HIS OFFICE.
The Way in Which He Runs Politics and the Navy at the Same Time.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Record.
Secretary of the Navy Chandler holds a levee every morning, which lasts through the greater part of the day. Under Robeson only contractors and lobbyists were certain of being there at any time. Under Chandler only a few favorites who brought him rare rugs and rarer bric-a-brac from abroad. Under Hunt no one. The tawny Louisiana, who had the mind of a judge and the manners of a martinet, insisted that no one should be admitted to his office except he brought with him a letter of introduction from the chief of the bureau of the navy department, growled continually, as it was impossible for them to do their work half as well as they might, because it takes an hour to ask the secretary a question. Any head of Commodore Stock might have been in a moment before; if he had forgotten part of his errand his card had to go in again all the same, and he had to cool his aristocratic heels in the ante-room until his right to be heard had been judicially ascertained. Hunt was a man after the heart of old Lindley Muse, who has stood for fifty years, until his black hairs have become white at the door of the office of the secretary of the navy. All methods of Robeson and Thompson and Hunt were more or less starched stiff and stately. Lindley Muse congratulated himself again and again upon the return of the golden days before the war. Chandler came into the department like a northwest breeze into a field of grain. The expression on the face of the faithful old doorkeeper has become one of perpetual astonishment.

The secretary's office is a big room. It was only big enough for two when Hunt was there. It is big enough for fifty now, and the fifty all get in at once. So long as there is an unoccupied chair any man of respectable appearance who has something to say to the secretary of the navy can walk right in and see him in all the glory of a seersucker suit and sit in one of his sharp, fox-like chairs. There is no fuss or feathers about Chandler. The finely upholstered chairs of his spacious office have been occupied by the time since the first astonished poor Lindley Muse by the more or less ragged representatives of the liberal element of the south, some of them have been decently attired, some have carried gold-headed canes and worn tail silk hats, but the majority of the gentlemen, who, with faces set toward the morning, have walked right into Chandler's office would not have been out of place in the army. Secretary Chandler never asks, however, how much a man's coat cost nor when it was bought. He generally wants to know something of the battles it has been through, and how many times the owner has been on top. In instructing the punctilious old darkey at his door to admit the sons of the morning from the south without regard to race, raggedness or previous condition, Chandler had definite object in view. He thought he saw cracks all over the solid south, and he thought administration influence would, like a hard wood, wedge in soft pine when driven home in crack after crack, break the solid south up. The information which he had given him for his belief. Chandler knew, too, that Garfield's promise had made Garfield popular in the south, but that it was utterly impossible to turn the stream in Arthur's direction. He saw the same cracks, however, on both these points, and he made it his business to pump every promising patriot from the south as soon as he arrived. Every southern politician was made to understand that the steady sealer for truth at the head of the navy department would not be a stakeholder. They understood too, that if they were able to show Secretary Chandler that there was a chance of carrying, with proper assistance, the state or district from which they came they would have been out of place in the navy. So they came in troops to see the strap for the south. They walked on their elegant chairs and fingered his elegant desk and saw them in the light of his choice cigars. They all received the same attention and the same smiles. They are still coming, but Chandler does not take as much interest in them as he did. He is beginning to find that the most of the men who come to him are not "true fibres." Every day he has more and more reason to believe that the south is as solid to all practical intents and purposes as it ever was.

But the southern liberal will be purser in Washington than he has been this winter, and we shall never meet him in the gorgeous office of the secretary of the navy; but so long as Chandler is there we shall have more of the piousness which kept business men on business errands in an ante-room.

Babies in the Wood.
Montreal, July 24.—The forest parish of St. Lin, to the northeast of this city, has been a great place of turmoil and excitement over the disappearance of a child, and the search for him.

Blanger. He went into the woods on Sunday in search of a cow and on his return said that his child followed him for some distance and then he saw a light, and he went in and found the child in the arms of a woman, who was the wife of a man who had been in the woods for three days, traveling over five miles of forest.

To-day there is great rejoicing at St. Lin over the finding of the child. They were found late last evening, being together in the arms of a woman who had been in the woods for three days, traveling over five miles of forest.

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Dying in the Woods.
Detroit, July 24.—Mrs. Wilson, with two children, aged seven and nine, left her home at Newberry, on the Mackinac railroad, recently to visit a neighbor, and while going through the woods lost her way. It was supposed that she had been devoured by the whole party. Last Monday, however, they were found by a hunter—the mother and one child dead and the other child alive, sitting beside the dead bodies. They had lived some days on cranberries.

Bitten by a Venomous Snake.
WADESBOROUGH, N. C., July 24.—Neil Coppedge, a young man residing in this place, was bitten by a venomous snake this morning. Captain James Burlington sucked the wound, and the physicians say, thereby saved his life.

BAKING POWDERS.
THE CONTRAST!
While other Baking Powders are largely adulterated with Alum and other harmful drugs.

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HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN BROKER

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

Will Pay the Highest Market Price.

Office, No. 10 East Alabama St.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

april 25 head in cal

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, July 24, 1882.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

Georgia 6's.....	107 1/2	Augusta 8's.....	106 1/2	108
Georgia 7's.....	107 1/2	Augusta 6's.....	104 1/2	106
Georgia 8's.....	107 1/2	Augusta 7's.....	105 1/2	107 1/2
Georgia 9's.....	107 1/2	Rome 7's.....	105 1/2	107 1/2
Savannah 5's.....	84	Columbus 7's.....	105 1/2	109
Atlanta 8's.....	115	Columbus 8's.....	105 1/2	109
Atlanta 7's.....	115	Columbus 9's.....	81	82
Atlanta 6's.....	117			
RAILROAD BONDS				
U. S. R. 7's.....	107 1/2	At. & Char.....		
U. S. R. 8's.....	106 1/2	At. & Char.....	84	86 1/2
W. & A. 7's.....	107 1/2	Atlantic & G.....		
C. & E. R. 7's.....	102 1/2	con.....	109	110
U. S. C. & A. 1st 107	108 1/2	U. S. T. V. & G.....		
At. & Char. 140	108 1/2	con.....	45	47
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Georgia.....	150 1/2	Central.....	101	102 1/2
Georgia.....	145 1/2	Central.....	119	121 1/2
Southwestern.....	115	At. & W. P.	105 1/2	107 1/2
South Carol.	25	C. C. & A.	45	46 1/2

OUR IMPROVEMENTS.

A SKETCH OF ATLANTA'S ONWARD MARCH TO GREATNESS.

The Permanent Improvements on the Streets—What the Railroads Have Done Within the Last Year. A Glimpse at the Building that is Being Done—A Very Interesting Showing.

At no period within the last ten years has there been such a season of real and permanent improvement in Atlanta as at present. So far as the work on the streets and sidewalks is concerned, it is unprecedented. A full review of this important and much needed work was given in THE CONSTITUTION several days ago. There is a very large amount of work, however, yet to be laid out and done, and there is much in the matter of streets and sidewalks for future councils to act upon. Atlanta is a growing city, and her rapid growth gave her a considerable start ahead of the street improvements. There are about one hundred and forty miles of streets in the city, and the question of repairing and permanently improving that amount of what may be appropriately termed virgin roads over the hills of Georgia is indeed no small undertaking. And then comes up the question of taking the pedestrians out of twice that distance, or two hundred and eighty miles of the city, and making them feel that the red hills of Georgia ever saw. But before the wet season sets in will have been done toward putting sidewalks on the principal streets, while one or two of the leading thoroughfares will be in better condition for the farmers who bring their cotton and other farm products to Atlanta by wagon. In this matter a good work—comparatively at least—is being accomplished and the faster it goes on the better it will be.

Two years ago very sanguine Atlantians were dreaming of a railroad which would run out to the fabulously extensive coal beds of Alabama. Where one believed that the road would be built, a hundred sneered at the idea. A few energetic ones applied the battery to the dormant Georgia Western. It floundered a little, but refused to come back to life, and the wheels continued to grow on the old road bed, which represented three hundred thousand dollars of the city's money. Then General Gordon got hold of the charter and came back to Atlanta and told the people that they might look out to see a road running not only to the coal beds but to the banks of the Mississippi. The sanguine ones gave him a big banquet, over which the doubting ones smiled. To day, barely a year since that time, the train is running daily on fifty miles of that road, which goes daily further and further on its way to the banks of the Mississippi. About the same time that General Gordon was pledging his word that the Georgia Pacific would be built, Colonel E. W. Cole came along and said that he would see Gordon one, and go him one better. He proposed to build two roads—one to Macon and one to Rome. And other banquet and more doubt. In fact there was a very large amount of doubt as to the building of either of the three roads. It was enough to make people sneer for two men to come to Atlanta and say they were going to build three railroads and not ask the people any questions as to the propriety of it. But to-day trains are running to Macon on one of the Cole roads and to Dallas—almost to Rome—on the other and the workmen are working like beavers to put both ends in first-class condition. To sum it up, a year ago Atlanta had five railroads. Three others were talked of. To-day trains are running on those three roads. To put it plainly Atlanta has nearly doubled the number of her railroads within a year. If the roads were all run in proportionate angles they would be like the spokes of a wheel touching the rim at eight points. Where is there a city that can show such a marvellous growth of her railroad facilities?

A most marked improvement has followed the Block fire, which destroyed three corners of Alabama and Pryor. Captain Jackson's explanation of his burned building with a handsome double four-story structure which will cost thirty-five thousand dollars. The Brown building, five stories high and costing nearly forty thousand dollars, will soon be completed. Mrs. Chisholm's building, a three-story brick building, has been completed and is occupied. So is the Kenny building. The Simpson building, costing fifteen thousand, will soon be ready for occupancy. What has lately been commenced on the city national bank building, on the corner of Pryor and Alabama. The building will have six floors, and will cost seventy-five thousand dollars. The sidewalk floor will be of Dayton, Ohio, stone, and will be used by the bank. The other portions of the building will be used as offices. The Whitehall burned district is coming up finely. The Grant building will soon be completed at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. An Alexander and Adair building will soon be ready for occupancy. It will cost ten thousand dollars.

WHAT THE ARCHITECTS ARE DOING. Fay & Eichberg have a grand list of residences now going up. Among them are the following: T. L. Langston, residence on Peachtree, \$12,000; A. Rosenfeld, residence on Whitehall, \$5,000; J. M. Cooper, residence near Peachtree, \$15,000; Jacob Haas, residence on Peachtree, \$15,000; Frank Ryan, residence, Pryor street, \$3,500; J. Menko, residence, corner Forsyth and Fair, \$7,500; Mrs. Schindler, residence, \$2,000; Mrs. H. H. Park, residence, \$1,000; Whitehall, \$1,000; Jacob Haas residence on Washington street, \$10,000; Jacob Haas eight residences on Peachtree, \$21,000; Mrs. Dunn, two cottages on Garrett and Yonge streets, \$3,000; Captain May's mansion on Merritt avenue, \$2,700.

Bruce & Morgan have a number of buildings under contract, among them the following: J. C. Kimball, \$5,000 residence on Kimball street; F. G. Hane, \$5,000 residence on Forest avenue; Miss Fannie Kirby, \$5,000 house on Wheat street; Edward Holland, \$2,500 residence at Edgewood; J. P. Manley, \$2,500 house on McDonough; G. A. Howell, \$5,000 residence at West End; J. A. Adair, \$5,000 residence on Peachtree; W. G. Adair, \$2,000 residence at West End; Trinity church parsonage, \$6,000; J. N. Hall, residence on Ivy street \$3,000; new colored school house on Hay street, \$5,000; additions to Walker street school \$3,000; Captain May's mansion on Jackson street, \$25,000; cottages on Decatur street for Mr. Shields, the Brown, Grant, Simpson, Alexander and Adair stores, residence for Mr. Traynam on Peachtree, \$3,000; Julius L. Brown's residence on Washington street, \$10,000; Second Baptist church parsonage, \$3,000; W. A. Heath's residence, \$6,000; cotton seed oil mill, \$30,000.

John Moser & Lind have the following: The Jackson building \$35,000, Governor Cozette's residence at Kirkwood, \$15,000, McBride residence at Edgewood \$5,000, additions to residence of Mr. Walter Gordon \$5,000, residence of Mr. Meekin on McDonough street \$7,000, Smith building on McDonough street \$5,000, double residence for Mr. Lynch on Foster street \$3,000, residence for Mr. B. F. Abbott on Peachtree street \$10,000.

There are hundreds of other buildings not mentioned and thousands of dollars are being expended of which it would be impossible to get an account. It is probable that the year's building will as heretofore go close on to a million or more dollars.

Robbing Newsboys.

Sunday morning Captain Couch arrested Bud Smith, a white boy about eighteen years of age, against whom there are now three warrants charging him with highway robbery. Early Sunday morning Smith met three small newsboys from whose possession he forced their change and then skipped, but was subsequently captured. Smith has served in the penitentiary, and will again get a term, as the three cases against him are good.



A CHANCE FOR ALL.

Prices reduced for Cassimere Suits.
Prices reduced for Alpaca and White Vests.
Prices reduced for all of our Summer Wear.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK. Our buyer, Mr. J. A. Anderson, goes to New York next week to superintend the manufacturing of our clothing, and all who want the best goods at reasonable prices should not fail to see our goods that we are now offering regardless of costs.

CANDIDATES SUITS A SPECIALTY.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 WHITEHALL STREET.

July 19—dlw

CITY NEWS.

The Regular Record of Current Local Events—Gossip of all kinds.

Fulton Market Beef Bird & Compton's.

Two runaways enlivened Markham street.

Yesterday was a busy day with the Atlanta police.

The Musical Union brass band practices every night.

The slight shower yesterday evening about laid the dust.

The Knights of Wise Men are in a flourishing condition.

Bird & Compton have new Mackerel and Elm City Hams.

Bird's Victor—the finest patent flour brought to Atlanta.

There will be an excursion up the West Point road to-day.

Vinegar, Pure Apple, at Bird & Compton's, 38 Marietta street.

A Central railroad engine jumped the track near the Markham house yesterday.

The O. B. club will breakfast at Mrs. Robson's residence at Kirkwood to-day.

The recorder will have four cases for draying without license to settle to-day.

The city prison is a very insecure place. Almost any one can effect an escape.

Mr. Stubbs, a prominent citizen of Savannah, died in Atlanta yesterday morning.

Wm. Adkins was given a call yesterday by Officers Green and Aldridge. Suspicion.

Atlanta railroad men are contemplating the organization of a protective association.

Sam Echols broke an arm yesterday by falling from a fence on Peachtree street.

There were twenty-five cases entered up to two o'clock this morning at the city prison.

Colonel Huff, of New Holland, has arranged an excursion from New Holland Springs to Toccoa for to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickey, an aged couple living on the corner of Chapel and Haynes streets, are in destitute circumstances.

Jack Dougherty, charged with stealing a couple of dollars from a companion, was arrested yesterday by Officer Stroud.

Jack White charged with cheating and swindling was given quarters in the hotel De Foy yesterday by Officers Brooks and Speer.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the Chapman house was discovered to be on fire, but quick work by a couple of policemen extinguished the flames.

Henry Thomas resisted an arrest yesterday morning, and drawing a pistol upon Captain Couch, defied him. Thomas is now in the city prison charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Mokes Mussed Up.

Yesterday a small moke, who stays at Anderson's store on Decatur street, had his head smashed by another moke named Bud Dennison. He bled freely, but made it lively for his assailant, who escaped arrest.

The Code of Georgia.

State Librarian Harlan says that he is receiving hundreds of letters from ordinaries and clerks over the state inquiring about the new code. He says that it will be out in about six weeks if nothing happens to prevent. The printers are now waiting for the index.

A Suit for Alimony.

Wm. R. Schirmer and Caroline Hunkeler, of Augusta, as the next friends of Mrs. W. H. Park, died at the residence of Mr. E. L. Lawshe, of heart disease, a malady which has troubled him since he was twelve years old. Mr. Park was thirty-two years of age, and was the librarian of the library at Augusta. He came to Atlanta about a month ago for his health. He was teacher of the Richmond academy at Augusta for twelve years. His remains were sent to Augusta last night for interment. Mr. Park was a consistent Christian and exemplary young man. His father, Rev. H. H. Park, is the presiding elder of the district. He was at one time pastor of the First Methodist church in this city.

Death of Mr. James H. H. Park.

Yesterday at half-past twelve o'clock Mr. James H. H. Park, son of the Rev. H. H. Park, died at the residence of Mr. E. L. Lawshe, of heart disease, a malady which has troubled him since he was twelve years old. Mr. Park was thirty-two years of age, and was the librarian of the library at Augusta. He came to Atlanta about a month ago for his health. He was teacher of the Richmond academy at Augusta for twelve years. His remains were sent to Augusta last night for interment. Mr. Park was a consistent Christian and exemplary young man. His father, Rev. H. H. Park, is the presiding elder of the district. He was at one time pastor of the First Methodist church in this city.

Business Failures in the United States Last Week—Southern Changes.

There were 131 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, an increase of 7 over the preceding week, and 49 more than the corresponding week last year. The middle states had 41, an increase of 12; New England states 13, a decrease of 12; southern states 23, an increase of 8; western states 49, a decrease of 6; California and the territories 14, an increase of 5; Canada 11, an increase of 2. The principal failures were W. J. Wilcox & Co., lard refiners, and Miller & Eastman, manufacturers of lanterns, New York city; the United States iron and tin plate company, of Pittsburgh; the Christian manufacturing company, of St. Louis; Burr & Brothers, paper stock, Philadelphia; Maurice Meyer, dry goods, Vicksburg, Miss.; the Elkhart car works, Elkhart, Ind.; Home insurance company, of Columbus, Ohio. In the principal trades they were as follows: General traders 23, grocers 22, manufacturers 12, liquor 8, hardware 6, clothing 5, dry goods 4, millinery 4, shoes 3, fancy goods 3.

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There were 131 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, an increase of 7 over the preceding week, and 49 more than the corresponding week last year. The middle states had 41, an increase of 12; New England states 13, a decrease of 12; southern states 23, an increase of 8; western states 49, a decrease of 6; California and the territories 14, an increase of 5; Canada 11, an increase of 2. The principal failures were W. J. Wilcox & Co., lard refiners, and Miller & Eastman, manufacturers of lanterns, New York city; the United States iron and tin plate company, of Pittsburgh; the Christian manufacturing company, of St. Louis; Burr & Brothers, paper stock, Philadelphia; Maurice Meyer, dry goods, Vicksburg, Miss.; the Elkhart car works, Elkhart, Ind.; Home insurance company, of Columbus, Ohio. In the principal trades they were as follows: General traders 23, grocers 22, manufacturers 12, liquor 8, hardware 6, clothing 5, dry goods 4, millinery 4, shoes 3, fancy goods 3.

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JOHN RYAN

Invites particular attention to the Extraordinary Bargains which he is offering in his

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

1,000 pieces India Linen 10 cents yard. Magnificent assortment of Victoria Lawns, Muslin d'India, Polka Dot Swiss, French Organdies, White Swiss, White and Colored Mulls, Piques, India Mulls, Nainsook, Linen Lawns, Jaconet Mulls, Bishop Lawns, Polka Dot Mulls, etc., AT NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES.

LACES & EMBROIDERIES

500 pieces LACE, including all the most desirable makes, such as follows: Spanish Madras Point, Guipure, Cluney, Maltese, Valenciennes, Torchon, Oriental, etc., will be sold regardless of cost to make room for

NEW FALL GOODS

Having determined to reduce my stock of Embroideries as much as possible, I have marked them all down fully

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Consequently those wishing anything nice in Mull, Nainsook, Swiss or Cambric Embroideries will save money by purchasing within the NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

FOULARD SILKS.

I have just received 25 pieces Foulard Silks, desirable patterns and choice quality, which will be sold at 50 cents per yard. Also, a splendid lot of BLACK SILKS at all prices from 50 cents to \$3.50 per yard.

HOSIERY!

250 dozen Misses' full regular made Hose just received which will be sold at 25 cents and 35 cents per pair. Also, 100 dozen Gents' fine Hose full regular made, worth 50 cents pair, will be sold at 25 cents pair; consequently any person requiring anything in the Hosiery line will find it to their interest to call at

JOHN RYAN'S,

61 WHITEHALL, AND 68 AND 70 BROAD STREETS.

contains about \$100 worth of old materials which, if sold, would pay for one-sixth of a new car that would pay 16 per cent on investment. This report contained so much valuable matter that the officials of the road ordered 300 copies printed and sent out, and we see by the press that it is receiving a favorable criticism from all. The report contains a good portrait and a beautiful tribute to the man who has been the life and soul of the road, General MacKee, who originated and fostered the system of keeping car accounts.

THE ATLANTA BRIDGE COMPANY.

A Home Industry Which is Reaching Out in Every Direction.

There is no better evidence of the growth of Atlanta as a manufacturing town, than the fact that the Atlanta bridge company, which is now in its employment over one hundred and sixty men and in a few days will begin erecting one of the largest manufacturing buildings in the south. This building will have a floor surface of forty thousand square feet, and when finished will give work to twice the number of men now employed.

As an evidence of the superiority of the work turned out by the company, it is only necessary to state the fact that, on yesterday, they shipped to East Rochester, New York, a turn table, which they have just finished for the New York Central railroad. The table is a fifty-foot turn table and will accommodate the largest engine and tender used by the New York Central railroad.

They have also secured the contract for furnishing the eye bars for the United States court house and post-office building in Philadelphia.

Among other work they have just finished the largest anvil block ever made in the south. This piece of work is not only the largest anvil block but the largest piece of casting ever manufactured in the south, and its making required about one week. The pattern which gave the rock its shape was made by Mr. Wm. Ott, of the pattern department in one day. Then the sink pit in which the pattern was sunk required a day. Then the bottom of this sink, which when finished was a fac simile of the pattern, and was the mold in which the anvil was made, was covered with brick and the four sides walled with sand. This work required two days, and two days more were consumed in drying the mold with hot fires. Twenty-five thousand pounds of iron were put in the mold and melted by intense heat, and in two hours and ten minutes after the fire was started the melted iron was put in a large iron reservoir holding twenty-five thousand pounds and transferred to the mold, where it has since been drying. The size of this anvil will be 4 feet 4

